#### **GOVERNMENT MAY FOUND** MUSIC AND ART SCHOOLS

#### This Plan Would Bring Home from Europe Many Thousand American Students.

#### WELL-KNOWN ART ENTHUSIAST PLEADS TO ESTABLISH FOUR GREAT INSTITUTIONS

By JOHN P. FOLEY.

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WASHINGTON, January 12,-"When will the American nation, by and through its Government, establish institutions for the education of musical and art stu-

This is the question which Mr. Henry I This is the question which Mr. Henry I. Kewalsky, lawyer, political leader and art enthusiast in his native city, San Francisco, has been putting, in personal interviews and pamphlets, to the higher officers of the Government here during the past two weeks. His idea is that the time has come when the national Government should take music and art under ment should take music and art under its patronage and establish a great edu-cational institution, with at least three-branches in the North, West and East, the Capital City representing the South. The arguments advanced by Mr. Ko-

walsky in support of his proposition are forcible and appeal to the loftiest spirit of patriotism, and they are all the stronger because of the fact that the efforts he is making are entirely disinterested? Every nation in Europe, he points out, has one or more institutions of this char-acter, fostered by the Government, and subject to its supervision along the lines subject to its supervision and the mession at the greatest efficiency and usefulness. The United States have none, and as a result American young men and young women, whose genius or tastes incline them in this particular direction, must of necessity go to Europe for the higher instruction. TWENTY THOUSAND STUDENTS.

It will be news to the majority of peo ple to be told that the number of these American students is equal to the pop-ulation of a good-sized city. On this point, Mr. Kowalsky, in one of his pamphlets,

"There are as many as 20,000 American students scattered through the great cities of Europe, studying music in every branch, and likewise painting, sketching, and all the fine arts akin thereto. One half of these students are either eking out a precarious existence as beggar students or are indulying in all kinds of self-denials

studies until the time when they are competent to go forth and take up the battle for supremacy; and it is pitiful to hear the pathetic stories of struggle and selfabnegation the poor American studen undergoes for the sake of achieving suc cess in his chosen art; that the money he lives on can ifly be afforded by his family, who are in moderate circumstan-ces; or the student who has worked and saved his earnings, or he who is doing some mental service in order to maintain an existence. These stories force upon the listener a blush of shame for our nation's neglect of the true genius and manhood suffering want and exile for the sake of art and to make the American name honored. These young men and wo-men who are thus conditioned are our own country people-Americans, the children

of American parents."
GOVERNMENT AID.
What aid should the Government give?
In the opinion of Mr. Kowalsky a gratu-In the opinion of Mr. Kowalsky a gratulty of half a militon dollars a year would be ample to support four great establishments placed at central points in the great natural divisions of the country. The larger part of this sum would be expended for salaries of professors and teachers in Europe; in fact, some of the most eminent of them have declared to Mr. Kowalsky that they would not hesitate to come over here if the Government founded such an institution. Their places in the order of things would be taken by native teachers, and in this way we should in the not far future have a distinctively national music of our own.

distinctively national music of our own.
That the American students abroad possess talents of a high order, industry and application, is conceded by these foreign teachers. Reluctantly they have been eign teachers. Reductantly they have been compelled to award hundreds and thousands of them the very highest prizes, awards and premiums in their different establishments, for, because of national prejudices, the American boy or girl is placed at a very great disadvantage in the competition.

#### BASIS OF GOOD SKATING IS TO LEARN GOOD FORM.

Leg On Which Skater Moves Must Be Kept Perfectly Straight.

#### THE RULES ARE FEW AND SIMPLE.

"Combined Figure" Skating, Scuds and Rockers. Good Style All-Important.

By GEORGE WOOD.

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In skating, as in other pursuits, there | with the point of the toe, in order to gain Le good style and a bad style. A man may be able to do many things on the ice, and yet he will not give the onlookor any pleasure at his performance. The spectators will perhaps admire his pluck, resource, and skill in overcoming the difficulties of balance, yet they will look on his performance merely as on a clever acrobatic feat. And then they see a skat-er possessed of really good style, and they admire thoroughly, although there may be no salient features of his skating which call for special remark. Yet they envy him his execution, and would emulate his ease and grace

English figure skating has of late years improved to an astomshing extent, and the rules of the art have been strictly laid down. A very high standard of good style has also been arrived at. To a consequent laying down of rules are due to the National Skating Association. This association was first founded in 1879 to improve speed-skating, but in 1881 figureimprove speed-skating, but in 18s1 figureskating also came more or less under its
jurisdiction. The aim of the Society, so
far as figure-skating is concerned, is to
render the art more popular by establishing three graduated tests of merit. These
tests are of progressive difficulty; to the
passer of cach a suitable badge is awarded, known respectively as the bronze, the
silver and the gold badges.

BASIS OF GOOD SKATING.

The first rule and basis of all good English skating is that the employed leg, that is to say the leg on which the skater is moving, must be kept absolutely straight. To effect this the knee must be straight. To effect this the knee must be braced up and consciously stiffered. After this, roughly speaking, the rules for correct form are upright carriage of the body and head, easy and natural motion of the arms, which must not be allowed to separate very far from the body, and approximation of the employed to the unproposed foot. All English skaters are separate very lar from the body, an approximation of the employed to the uncomployed foot. All English skaters are tretty well agreed as to these points, but in the case of the carriage of the unemployed leg, some differences are noticeable. Within the last two years it has been found advisable by the N. S. A. to institute a fourth test. Such was the improvement in skating, that a very large number of people had passed the present third test, and it seemed wise and in accordance with the principles of the N. S. A. to provide this additional test in order to encourage these skaters to go on and conquer new realms of the art of figure-skating. This new test has been called the "Diamond Test," and during last season two skaters were found of sufficient ability to overcome its difficulties, Of these one is a lady, Miss Tooth,

culties, Of these one is a lady, Miss Tooth, the other Mr. Hulbert; these two may then be said to be the championess and champion skaters of England. Both have learnt their skating in covered rinks, which says much for these places as a training ground. This new test includes not only pure English skating, that is to say, large "turns" at high speed and "combined figures." but also "kicked" figures, in which the continuous stroke is necessary. Every candidate has, moreover, to perform three "picture-ligures" or set-pieces, which they select or invent for themselves
FALLS A NECESSITY
FALLS A NECESSITY The beginner must realize from the initial effort onwards that to learn to skate it is necessary to fall. Skating has been defined by a non-skater as "A fool upon the ice;" he did not add whether the performer was on skates or on his back, but the beginner must expect the latter. As

soon as the tyro can shuffle along at all on his skates, he must make up his mind to learn the art (even of shuffling) in good style. The stroke must be made sideways. That is to say, the skater, to gain impetus, must shove with the whole blade of the skate outwards and sideways as he takes that foot from off the ice. The toe is not to be used as the impelling power.

This is one of the evils of rink-skating;
people get into the habit of kicking off

pace as rapidly and in as small a space as possible. But it is bad style in skating. When the forward and backward move ments have been mastered, the skater turns his or her attention to the two for-ward threes, that made from an outside forward, and that from an inside forword edge, at the same time remember-ing to practice these edges themselves regularly. One can never afford to forget anything in skating; often when a new turn or movement has been learnt, it is left alone and unpracticed for a considerable length of time, with the result that it all has to be learned over again. Even regularly the ordinary forward and backward rolls. The forward three learnt, the beginner will do well to attempt the first of the N. S. A. tests; this gives him as it were some sort of status in the skating world. Then have to be overcome the back threes, the double and triple turns, the Q's, and the elementary forms of combined skating. All this is for the of combined skating. All this is for the second test, and any one who can pass this may be called a good skater. Then comes the delicacies of the art, the "Rocking Turn," "Bracket Turn," and "Counter Turn." Every one of these needs steady practice, pluck and, more than all, a knowledge of the correct way of attempting them, and with these there must be some falls. However, with the exception of the back counter, none of them lead to any dangerous fall, and any seclead to any dangerous fall, and any sec-end-class badge holder may assure him-self of his ultimate success. Of the back bracket it has been said:

"In attempting a back outside bracket, Be sure to put on a cork jacket; For if you should fall, it will be on the of your back, and you'll probably crack it."

"FANCY" SKATING.

Indeed, every turn seems to have its own special portion of one's person which it will bump and bruise if any mistake be made, and one can be fairly certain as to what any skater is attempting by watching to see what part of his body the is ruefully rubbing. After mastering these turns, amongst which we would in-clude changes of feet as exemplined in "Mohawks" and "Choctaws," the skater is fully equipped for combined skating. A skater when he has acquired a certain reputation, is often asked by his friend to show them something, in other words to "show off," and here the English skater, as a rule, seems at a great disadvantage. He may do a "three," a "rocker," or perhaps even this back-breaking "bracket," but to the ordinary onlooker they all look the same. The average per-son will, however, probably be impressed if the skater succeeds in falling badly. Only the expert can realize the difficulty of a turn well done. The spectator admires, chiefly by duty bound, partly perhaps from real admiration of the pace and of the boldness of the curves; but, think they, it is thresome to watch him moving so far and so fast, and it does not look difficult, and when it is done there is nothing left to see, no pretty figure on the ice. Why, ask they, does he not fall or do something exciting. The Continental skater will, on the other hand, whe grout pattsfaction by apparently performing very difficult feats, misleading the ordinary onlooker by his clever juggling with hands and feet. He will execute a loop or pertaps a three on a very small scale, turning it into a heart or some such pretty figure, and leaves a clear-cut design on the ice. This the spectator can examine without trouble, and can admire without previous knowledge. So it is that, after learning the ground-work of the art of skating, and the ordinary turns, the English figure skater, unless he turns to the foreign style and indulges in these elegant "kick-

come, and in a perfection he has been at such pains to acquire.

The solitary man takes his pleasure sadly, but with others the gains in cheerfulness, and is spurred to greater efforts; he feels a kind of emulation, a wish, at least, to be no worse than the others, and also a pride in the good performance of his company—as at a cricket—of which he is a working unit. And thus it is that his company—as at a cricket—of which he is a working unit. And thus it is that two or more skaters join their forces, and skating with and for one another, form the combined figure. Here is opportunity for individual skill, and also for more—for the skill shown in accommodating one's self to the powers of others. The skater can no longer make his turns deliberately, but has to do them almost unexpectedly, at the sudden order, pethaps, of some other skater. True, they are the same turns to which he is accustomed, but now his mistake becomes the mistake of the combination, and thinking of the others and of his opinion in the figure, he cannot concentrate his attention on that single turn, and so is much more

he cannot concentrate his attention on that single turn, and so is much more liable to go wrong.

"COMBINED FIGURES."

"Combined figure" skating may be said to be the beginning and the end of all true English skating. It has its own peculiar jargon, which to one uninitiated sounds absolutely unintelligible, but which to the expert explains and commands, and does so in as few words as posand does so in as few words as pos-sible. In this combined skating, four per-formers, say (there may be more or less) skate the same arrangement of edges and skate the same arrangement of edges and turns at the same time round some fixed centre. They all revolve the same way round this centre, and should always divide the circle in which they lie at any given moment into four equal quadrants. One of the skaters is termed the "caller," and he issues his orders in the peculiar language of combined skating; every skater knows from this what he is expected to do. Sometimes the skaters form seater knows from this what he expected to do. Sometimes the skaters form two or more pairs, starting from the four points of the compass, and crossing the centre in pairs every time they return to the centre to leave it. In another method of skating these figures, the skaters follow one another round, as it were, always preserving their relative distances, but making every stroke and every turn at the same moment. In this case the skaters never cross, but all arriving at and leaving the centre together do so at a tangent to a small imaginary circle drawn round the centre. In combined skating there is every opportunity for fast and bold skating, with a new and vivid joy gained from some slight element of danger otherwise than that to which the skater is accustomed. A moment's hesitation, some lack of control over the edges, a swinging foot, and instantly there is a swinging foot, and instantly there is a collission between two of the skaters, maybe bringing all four to grief. The very turns, too, somehow seem different:

very turns, too, somehow seem different; no longer made for their mere individual merit, but become parts of an artistic whole, producing changes of curve in a beautiful ordered design.

The skaters also gain in combined figure skating what before they lacked; they become interesting to watch, and give pleasure to the onlookers. Even one who knows nothing of the art can appreciate a good combined figure. The strength, boldness, smoothness were there before, but now all skate with an almost machinelike regularity at the command of one; and that they should be able to make such designs, intricate in themselves, in such designs, intricate in themselves, in suc designs, intricate in themselves, in such harmony, from an apparently meaning-less order, seems a little short of marvell-ous. The skaters are become even as a well-trained band, swayed by the will of their conductor. The element of danger, too, is very evident. Four or perhaps more men are skating from opposite points of the compass, straight at the same mark and are skating fast. As they close mark, and are skating fast. As they clos to one another the spectator expects uge collision and inextricuble confus-to hardly dares to look, when sudion: he fiardly dares to look, when suddenly for no apparent reason each man misses the others, by a hair's breadth only it seems, and all diverge again from the centre in perfact time and good order. Or it may be that at the critical miner. In there is a sharply-called "Turn," and with a kaleidoscopic charge all are off on a new curve, leaving one another as rapidly as they had approached, and the imminent disaster is averted. The spectator breathes again, is full of admiration—and disappointment.

The most noticeable thing about good English figure-skating as compared with Continental skating is the way the different "turns" are done. Continental skaters

Continental skating is the way the different "turns" are done. Continental skaters make them by the swing of the arms and of the unemployed foot, using the body itself very little, and not paying much attention to its position. In good English skating the turns are done almost entirely by the body; the unemployed foot and the arms are, as it were, external aids which should not be used. Before the turn the body is placed, as far as possible, in that position which it should have after the turn is made, and the actual turn liself is due to a conscious flick of the employed foot. The skater then finds himself already set in the most comfortable and correct position for holding the new edge. 

There is another legitimate province of English skating, namely "seuds." These are figures skated hand-in-hand by two or more skaters. Valsing can hardly be included under this heading, as it can be done by a very indifferent performer and with little attention to the rules of correct form. These "scuds" can be skatd in very many different ways, in all of which the performers will have to hoserve their form, and make their turns artners to grief. The simplest form of this skating is perhaps where two skat-ers each holding one hand of the other at arm's lengith perform the same figure-a Q for instance—the one follows in the track of the other, the two skating in "tandem" position rather than as a pair. Then both hands may be held, right by right, and left by left, a change of foot being gained by what is termed a "pass." The turn completed by both and the fig-ure executed by both on the one foot, the hands are gradually released. The leading skater drawing the other in front and past him, the hands are then joined again, and the ligure is recommenced. There is also the Austrian method of brand-in-hand skating, where the leading skater places both hands behind his back where they are held by the second skat-

But there is an infinite variety of scuds and methods of doing them. One very favorite one is the "united rocker." Two or more skaters holding hands, either at arm's length or crossing, start off with three or four powerful strokes on the outside edge, gradually forming a line one behinds the other as they prepared. behind the other as they progress. Then all turn a "rocker" and a pass is execut-ed, so that the rear man of the first ar-rangement becomes the first in the new; then with the same number of strokes on the outside edge a rocker is again made by all, and so on. The pace that can be gained is enormous, and skated on open ice the effect is pleasing, and it is most exhilarating for the skaters themselves. Every skater in doing these scuds must keep his head, and be careful to make no mistake himself. I fave seen eight skaters hand-in-hand doing a rocking scud, when one of the men in the middle did a counter turn, that is a turn with the opposite rotation of the body to that of the rocker; as a result all eight in a moment lying pell-mell on the ice, piled up on the top of one anoth-

A CHAMPIONSHIP. So far there has never been a figure skating championship in England, but the day cannot be far off when such an event shall take place. Many skaters, object to the idea of a championship compeject to the loga of a championship compe-tition, but there can be no objection to one if the prize is the bare honor of win-ning. At Davos Platz, in Switzerland, there has been for the last eight years a competition. Large turns to be done at a centre, and combined figures form the programme, so that all the skating is necessarily of the pure English type. There is a challenge bowl presented to the winner, who also receives a small silver shield recording the fact that he has won. It has been found to work excel-lently well, and has done very much toCorner First and Broad Streets.



## Our Annual Inventory Sale.

As is our annual custom before stock taking, we will place on sale Thousands of Dollars' worth of Men's, Boys' and Children's Suits and Overcoats, at a great sacrifice of price to make them go quickly; every price quoted in this advertisement means a saving no intending buyer should ignore.

Men's Suits, \$4.95.

Of all-wool Cassimeres and Cheviots, single or doublebreasted styles; also blues and blacks. Regular price, \$7.00; special sale \$4.95

Men's Overcoats, \$4.95.

Men's Overcoats of all-wool Coverts, in light and dark shades, stylish in cut and make, such as you see at 56.50; special sale \$4.95 Men's Suits, \$5.98.

Men's Business Suits, good and durable, of all-wool Cheviots, equal in wear to any high-price garment. Worth really double; special sale price...... \$5.98

The greatest value ever offered in clothing. Made of high-class Cheviots, Cassimeres and Fancy Worsted and the popular soft finish Black Thibet; stylish in cut and made up with the best Serge linings and sewed throughout with silk. Not a suit in the lot that is not worth double the price we ask

Men's Overcoats, \$6.75.

Of all-wool Blue and Black Beaver, lined with best double-warp Italian linings, satin piped facings. An \$8.50 coat; spe- \$6.75

Men's Oxford Overcoats, \$8.75.

Men's Overcoats of the popular Gray Oxfords, in light and dark shades, perfectly tailored, and such as you pay \$12.00 \$8.75 Men's Fine Overcoats, \$9.98.

Satin lined with Skinner's Satin, guaranteed for two years. Of fine Kersey, blue, black and brown shades, such as you see \$9.98 at \$15.00; here

Youths' Suits, \$4.95.

Young men's Suits of all-wool Cheviots and Cassimeres, made with double-breasted vests and up to the notch in style.

A regular \$7.00 suit......\$4.95

To-Morrow's Specials in Boys' and Children's Clothing.

Boys' All-Wool Suits, | Boys' All-Wool Suits, | Boys' All-Wool Suits, |

strictly all wool, with double-breasted coats, taped seams and dous ble seat and knee. Should sell for \$3.00;

ere \$1.98 pay \$3.50 \$2.48

Of fine quality Cheviots and Cassimeres, of the newest checks and stripes, made and trimmed to stand hard service. Such as you

Of the newest stripes and checks, made double seat and knee, elastic waistbands and holdfast buttons, sizes o to 16 y'rs; a \$4.00 suit \$2.98 Boys' Extra Fine Suits, \$3,48.

Of all-wool Cassi-meres and Worsteds; also Blue and Black Cheviots, the equal of any \$5.00 suit in the city. Special sale price,

\$3.48

# Julian W. Tyler,

24 EAST BROAD STREET.

CORNER FIRST.

The N. S. A. have also during the last four years held a competition for com-bined skating. This has had the effect of encouraging skating, but it has a disad-vantage in that so far it has had to be seld on a covered rink, which hardly allows sufficient space for a fast strong-

skating "four."

In conclusion, the English figure-skater In conclusion, We English figure-sacra-should remember that good style is most important, that English skating is marked by the strength cleanness of turns, and beldness of curves performed by its vo-taries, and that the object of all skaters in the pure English style should be to become competent to take part in combin-ed skating.

"Whist," By Professor Hoffman. A GHOST IN ROANOKE.

Old Ned Waters Calls on the Police for

Protection.

Old Ned Waters, a familiar figure on the streets and a professed atheist, appeared at police court and wanted a policeman sent out to the house in Northeast Roanoke to kill a ghost. A very novel request certainly, and he was noth-ing loath to relate the strange happening loath to relate the strange happenings which have changed his mode of living during the past week. "Yes sah boss, hits er Elam; ain't no dout erbout it—bits er Elam; ain't no dout erbout it—bits er Elam; ain't no dout erbout it—bits er Elam; it hears it er hollerin round de do and saying "take me in, take me in," can't stay out dur, nor sir; every night I hears it. I knows what hit is. Cause old Tom, what used ter haul sand when de was buildin' dat big church on Commerce Street done tole me he heard hit, used to live out dar whar I does, an dat thing holler and holler roun' dar at night til Tom move in Belmont. Marthad done left me. Says she ain't got no caul and dat thing means somethin' gwine ter happen. Last night hit holler and holler kinder mournful like and den I hears hit er scratchin' at de do. Old Borax, my dog, he got under de bed an' whine an' I hears de Elam, whats a ghost, what is too young ter fly, sayin' "I can't git out er here. I can't git out er here, I never said nuthin' and old Borax whine an' whine, but I kept on thinkin' maybe you can't git out er here, but I kin, an' I hope right out de back winder, and old Borax come wid me an' I went over to old Tom's an' stayed over dar. Can't go hack home no more. Old Borax he won't go either til de police done laid er handful of sand and three hars out of er Albino's head on de do step. Old Tom said dat de igs which have changed his mode go either til de police cone tall er lander hars of sand and three hars out of er Albino's head on de do step. Old Tom said dat de time er Elam's eat de hars, hits wings come out an hit kin git away." Old Ned and the drop-eared old hound went away with the promise that if the ghost could be induced to depart the police would be induced to depart the police would

Fighting Editor.

make the effort.-Roanoke Times.

The city editor of the News was called from his desk yesterday afternoon by an irate young man, who seemed greatly offended at the article headed "Who?" which appeared in Wednesday's Issue of the News, in which a dozen questions

were asked and no names used. were asked and no names used.

He proceeded to use rough language
and was promptly struck by said editor.
A lively scrap then ensued, and the combatants were soon separated by a member of the staff before any serious damed figures," feels the want of something more something in which his former hard practice may be of use, and in which he may have opportunities of feeling a more vivid pleasure in difficulties over-

## SHOULD THE UNITED STATES BUY THE DANISH ISLES?

A Prominent Financial and Political Leader Argues In Fabor of It.

STRATEGIC POINT OF VIEW.

He Claims That It Would Develop a Great Commercial Marine.

By FRANK TILFORD.

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WASHINGTON, January 12.—If we can be would probably give herself volun-acquirs the ownership of the Danish tarily to us."

If this dream of the third President shall acquire the ownership of the Danish West India Islands the best interests of the Republic will be thereby promoted. The sum for which the newspapers say Den-mark is willing to part with them is not unreasonable, and in large mational trans-actions of this character it does not become a great country to higgle and haggle as if it were an ordinary commercial matter between private individuals. One of the fathers of the Republic said that, in the long run, a nation gained by es-tablishing a reputation for liberal deal-ing, that meanness in the matter of ex-penditure reflected on the character of the whole people. I should therefore be inclined to accept Denmark's estimate of the value of the islands and take them off her hands.

In a strategic point of view they are of

In a strategic point of view they are of immerse importance. That is the opinion of all our naval and military experts, and, indeed, it requires no technical skill or special information to be convinced on that point. Any man of ordinary understanding is capable of forming a judgment with respect to it by a simple glance at the map. There can be no question now that we skall connect the two great oceans by a canal. That splendid work, which was the dream of the early Spaniards, will make the Gulf of Mexico and all the waters of the West India Islandias important, if not more so, than are any other waters in the world.

OF INTEREST TO U. S.

of intermediates in the world.

OF INTEREST TO U. S.

As the scene on which will be moved a large proportion of the commerce of all nations on its way to and from the far East, the western coast of South America and our own magnificent Pacific empire, the control of every one of those islands, becomes of paramount interest empire, the control of every one of those islands becomes of paramount interest to the United States. Porto Rico is ours forever, and his annexation was, I believe, one of the wisest steps that we have taken. Jeffers's coveted Cuba. He declared that he the thic that would be the most interesting ad wion that could be made to our system, any was willing to go to war to save it from falling into the possession of England. He prophetically foresaw that of England. He prophetically foresaw that Spain could not hold it in perpetuum; that stee would lose it, as she lost her continental colonies, and that in the end "Cu-

be realized, the possession of the three islands will be a potent factor in the ditection of universal peace. All the nations of the world combined would be powerless as against us, not only in the West Indies, but on the Pacific. It is true that Great Britain holds Jamacia, but we could easily take cire of any force that she might have there, and to reinforce it in

the event of war would be an almost topeless task. I am, of course, supposing that we shall continue our present judi-cious policy of building and sustaining a first-class navy with the supplemental policy, yet to be formulated, of developing a great commercial marine.
PLEADS FOR A BIG REPUBLIC.

I have always regarded it as unfortu-nate that President Grant did not succeed was mainly responsible for the failure of that project. What were the grounds of his opposition? Looking back to them at the distance of nearly a generation, we can see how utterly impracticable his can see how atterly impracticable his ideas were. They were, briefly, that all the West India Islands were set apart in the Divine plan as the future home of the black race, to which they would migrate from the Southern States, and in which they should work out a civilization of their own in one grand negro republic. All these islands naturally belong to the American system—that is, they should be either independent or. like Potto Rice. be either independent or, like Porto Rico be a part of our territory. In the hands of European Powers, bristling with forts, equipped with coaling stations and floating docks, they are a menace and a danger. I want to see every foreign flag disappear from this continent and from the islands in the waters that wash its

Virginia Beach.

The Virginia Beach Company is making improvements of streets that will greatly add to the beauty of the place and the comfort of visitors. During the summer months the place has a population of about three thousand.—Norfolk Journal of

### come, and in a perfection the has been at | 600D TRAITS OF VIRGINIA NEGRO

If You Want to Please Him Call Him a Colored Man.

FIXED IN HIS PRINCIPLES.

More Heat and Fatigue Than a White Man, and Cold, Too, if He Can Cover His Head Up.

Bliss Boutwell in a long article to the Freen Lance tells of some of the pecuiarities and good traits of the old issue lirginia negro. He says:

My dictionary says negro means black, r one of the black race of Africa. While he more enlightened take no offense at the more enlightened take no offense at being designated by this name, the average negro considers no insult more odious than to be called a negro, nigger or darkey. If such appellation is given him he will be sure to employ vulgar repartee, which he calls "throwing it under the collar." But if you want to please him, you call him a colored man.

The negro is as a vulgar much stronger.

The negro is, as a rule, much stronger physically than the white man. His prophysically than the white man. His pro-creative power equals, if not surpasses, anything in the brute creation. His power to endure heat is wonderful, and cold, too, provided he can keep his head and feet warm. Many a time have I gone to their log chimney and dirt floor homes and seen them—having left their beds— lying down before a hot oak-log fire, feet lying down before a hot oak-log fire, feet stuck almost in the fireplace, every string of bed covering wrapped around their heads, while their bodies were left entire-

CRUEL AND SUPERSTITIOUS. called the kieptomania bump. No ante-bellum negro, however, would ever con-sent to have that bump called by any such name, as not one of them would ever acknowledge he ever stole; no "not even acknowledge he ever stole; no "not even a penny from nobody but marster, and didn't stole then, but jess took it."

The mulatto is generally his black root's superior intellectually, but inferior physically. When nature gets freakish by giving a mulatto son to black parents, that son will be the rascal in the family, if they have a rascal at all.

that son will be the rascal in the family, if they have a rascal at all.

When a principle is thoroughly inculcated in a negro—though the principle may be a delusion—he will stick to it though the heavens fall. His devoted service to the Republican party and to the Baptist Church challenge the admiration of all fair thinking recople.

the Baptist Church challenge the admiration of all fair thinking people.
FAITH IN POLITICS.
The boy upon the durning deck had no geeater faith in his father, nor wat Mary Magdalene's confidence, that she would again see her Lord, any greater than has been the negro's faith in the Republican party. Republican party.

Republican party.

Party ties, however, are not so strong with them now, as here in Virginia within the last two or three years, hundreds openly signified their intention to join the Democracy. The Yankee carpet-bagger—the negro's faise Moses—was once a sweet-smelling savor to him. Even after they filled their bags and went back North, their memories kept a fallacious perfume hanging about his nostrilis.

After the carpet-baggers' departure the reign of the native scalawag commenced, and for thirty years this element has made their living upon his credulity.

made their living upon his credulity.

His eyes have somewant opened within the last few years, and it looks like this scalawag element will have to go. Here in Virginia be and the Baptist Church seem one and inseparable. His idea of religion is first, he must surely be a Baptist, and the initiatory steps to get into this great church are; He must "sperience the Spirit; must descend to hell and view with the eyes of faith the horrors of that region of the damned; thence ascend to Heaven, where his heart must be washed clean in the crystal stream flowing near the holy throne; thence back and after these days immersion. His religion is now complete, nothing more being obligatory upon him other than he must always be a Baptist, must not "cuss" or "cross his feet" in cake walks, "Marching down to Tennessee" and
"Green Grows the Willow Tree" plays.

KEEPS SECRETS.

Another pronounced characteristic of the negro is his ability to keep secrets. If a negro feels a thing ought to be kept a secret, let no detective ...nk he can beguide him into letting it out. So great is his fear of a detective and that he might, unawares, pump out of him something of a secret nature, that he looks with suspicion upon every stranger coming into his community. If a stranger should pop up who could not readily be accounted for, the negroes will whisper all around that community: "Keep a look out for that there fellow, for he mought be one of these here protectors."

In nine cases out of ten the ante-bellum for the cases out of the former owners. Another pronounced characteristic

In nine cases out of ten the ante-bellum negro entertains for his former owners In nine cases out of ten the ante-bellum negro entertains for his former owners and their near descendants a fondness akin to love. No one since the war has raised "any fowl like old mistress or corn like old marster used to raise fore de war," is the oft-heard expression of the ante-bellum negro. For any one to cast a siar against or make a detrimental statement about old marster or old mistress will immediately put him on his dignity. Some years ago a lady wanted a 25-gallon iron pot moved a distance of several hundred yards. No cart being near eld mammy Liza said she would get another woman living nearby to help her move it. Mammy rade her request of this modern colored lady, who informed her she was no slave and would help her at no such dirty work as handling a black iron pot for Mrs. C. or any other white woman. This slur at her old mistress put Mammy Lize on her dignity, and seizing hold of that pot sine conveyed it to the desired spot alone, saying, when she had sufficiently caught her breath: "These here new-fashioned niggers can't fling no slams at the majesty of my old mistress."

esty of my old mistress."

NOT PROFANE.

"Swear not at all" is one command of the Bible sacredly kept by 8) per cent. of the black race in Eastern Virginia. I can now recall but two or three negroes of my community who take God's name While I have always regarded slaver

while I have always regarded slavery as an un-Christian and almost inhuman institution, still it was the most luxurious institution the world has ever known. No automobile of the present day can compare to aristocratic Daddy Smon, mounted upon the front of the family carriage, during the halcyon days of slavery; no electric fan to the little barefoot mulatto girl with her characteristic smell and peacock-feather bush, shooing the flies off the table; no massage or shampooling establishment to the little black boy scratching old mistress' back or "looking her head." I never expect to eat any baker's bread that will be as good as Mammy Betsy's ashcake, or any seedsman's new variety of sweet potatoes to be half as sweet as her old-fashloned Angolas, cooked in the ashes.

When I was a little boy no one could drive away my tears and bring sunshine like Little Billie, and no one could tote me when barelooted across a briar patch 'Yke him. If I should reach that Land of Eiernal Bilss, I believe, after looking for my sainted mother and making inquiries for other departed relatives, my next thought will be to find out if Mammies Liza, Betsy, Hannah, and Daddies Washington and Abram are there. If next thought will be to find out if Mammies Liza, Betsy, Hannah, and Daddies. Washington and Abram are there. If they are there, "What a meeting that will be."